ousies and ambitions is found the Philippines, and in the face of bitter economic competition and world unrest no weak nation like the Philippine Republic could feel secure.

Remain the specters of China and Japan. I reiterate the Yellow Peril is real. The fate of the Filipino people is inextricably involved with that of other oriental peoples.

The Philippines lies within the shadow of the largest nation on earth and also the most impoverished and the most congested. The Chinese are now excluded, while other nationalities, even the Japanese, enter the Philippines freely. How long can that continue after Philippine independence? If the barrier comes down, the Chinese will overrun the Islands. If the Filipinos attempt to keep the barrier up, peaceful infiltration of the Chinese will continue just the same.

And Japan. The Senatorial Mission which visited the Philippines during the latter part of 1934 dolefully predicted that Japan is going to step in when the United States steps out. Possibly. Personally I do not look for Japan to jump on the Philippines the moment the Islands are freed from American control. She may entertain no territorial designs on the Philippines when they are cast adrift under their own power. She will probably benefit from her sad experience elsewhere, which teaches her that ultimate control of neighboring lands is preferable to annexation and absorption. Nevertheless, the pressure of Japanese population and the cry for land cannot long be resisted. The Japanese have already chipped out an

extremely valuable province of Mindanao for themselves while the Stars and Stripes continues to float over the Philippines. When the American flag comes down, is it reasonable to suppose that the Japanese would submit to annoying restrictions? And bordering their miniature Manchuria in Mindanao are other lands, the richest in the archipelago, which no one can help but covet.

Shortly after the campaign to continue free trade with the United States was gotten under way, Hon. Atsushi Kimura,